

## ENGLAND RECALLS NOTE TO THE U. S.

NEW NOTE REPLYING TO OUR  
PROTEST OF ORDER IN  
COUNCIL PROMISED.

### GERMAN WARNING HEADED

Wilson's Declaration That U. S. Will  
Contend For Freedom of Seas  
Probably Impressed the Brit-  
ish Government.

Washington.—Officials of the State Department believe the reason for Great Britain's request to this country on July 27 to withhold from publication her note just received, explaining her orders in council and her announcement that she is preparing a more complete communication on the subject, may be found among the following:

First—Acceptance by Great Britain of the indirect warning by this government in its last note to Germany that Great Britain also would be held responsible "at any cost" for disregard of the freedom of the seas and the rights of Americans.

Second—Realization that Germany, in her notes to the United States, has offered concessions on the acute questions at issue, making Great Britain's refusal to give in on any point conspicuous by contrast. It is, therefore, thought possible that Great Britain may now be prepared to offer some concessions.

Third—Great Britain seeks delay in the negotiations with the United States in order to ascertain the attitude of Germany toward the demands of this government, and to wait for the final outcome of the issues between the United States and Germany.

The view taken by officials of the department is that the declaration of the United States in its note to Germany that it is prepared to contend for the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter violated, was probably strong enough to impress Great Britain. It has been held invariably by the State Department in the past that the issues between the United States and Germany were matters purely between the two countries. In fact, in the last note Germany was told politely that the affair between the United States and England was no concern of Germany. In the same note, however, appeared the language which has been regarded universally as being as much of a threat to Great Britain as to Germany.

### SLOW WORK IN DARDANELLES

Turks Continue to Stubbornly Resist  
Attacks of Allies—Heavy Casualties in Trenches.

London.—Most of the allies' casualties occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles, who describes operations against the Turks up to July 14.

The dispatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the allies' advance and that slow progress is being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting and largely by the aid of bombardment with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14 the allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Any one who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communicating trenches during a bombardment. Thus our infantry occupy two or three lines with only small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for our men to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it."

"Thus after each advance it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeon work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

**Conditions Desperate.**  
Mexico City.—Conditions in the capital border on the desperate. Thousands of hungry inhabitants wander about the streets searching for food, which is not obtainable because merchants refuse to accept the paper money issue in exchange for merchandise. Gen. Gonzales' decree nullifying the \$50,000,000 issue in circulation when he entered the city has not been followed by the introduction of new money. Mobs of women paraded the streets looting bakeries, markets and pastry shops.

**Germany Warns Workmen Abroad.**  
Berlin.—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy, render themselves liable to prosecution for treason." Another paragraph of the penal code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

### NATIONAL DEFENSE PLANS

Secretary Daniels Will Ask Congress  
for Four of Biggest Type of Dread-  
naughts—Submarines Wanted.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels are ready to announce their respective plans for national defense. They will make them public upon their return to Washington tomorrow, or some day this week. The present programme of the administration is:

1. To have the secretaries of the War and Navy Departments state their cases; announce their opinions as to the needs of their departments to bring the army and navy up to date.
2. The president will then go over the situation with Messrs. Garrison and Daniels and make suggestions that he thinks will improve their plans. It is the purpose of the president to have an understanding with the members of his cabinet as to the needs of the navy and army and then start out to get the necessary legislation.

The general outline of the program for national defense for the navy is as follows:

1. The construction of at least four superdreadnaughts, with a probability that two battle cruisers of the British Queen Elizabeth type will be asked.
2. The construction of an exceptionally large number of destroyers. The navy, on the basis of its present number of big ships, built and building, was 92 destroyers short of the complement determined upon by the general board of four destroyers to each battleship.
3. The construction of upwards of 100 submarines, furnishing a complement of 50 for each coast.
4. The construction in the aeronautical base at Pensacola, Fla., of a plant for the construction of hydro-aeroplanes, capable of turning out at least three machines a week, or as fast as officers can be trained to operate them.

5. Increase in enlistment authorizations to bring the enlisted personnel immediately up to full strength for all ships, built and building, which might be utilized in time of war, and increase of virtually 18,000 men.
6. Enlargement of the capacity of the naval academy at Annapolis with a view to overcoming at the earliest possible moment the existing shortage of 900 officers.

7. Authorization for the expenditure of a large lump sum at the discretion of the secretary of the navy, with a view to taking advantage of improvements and desirable innovations immediately upon their discovery.
8. Legislation giving the board of civilian inventors which Secretary Daniels recently created a status before the law.

Army plans look to the building up of an army of 500,000 men, regulars and militia, within territorial United States. This long has been the figure at which army officers placed the country's needs.

Army plans look to the building up of an army of 500,000 men, regulars and militia, within territorial United States. This long has been the figure at which army officers placed the country's needs.

### INQUIRY WILL BE RIGID

If Guilty Parties in Eastland Disaster  
Are Found, Will Be Given  
Limit.

Chicago.—There is a grim determination on the part of county, city, state and the United States that whoever shall be found to blame for the loss of lives on the Eastland shall be punished to the extreme limit of the law. The coroner's jury will hold a meeting soon and begin taking testimony. The state grand jury will take up preliminary work of its inquiry, and federal investigators are hard at work compiling evidence for the United States grand jury, which Judge Landis has summoned to meet.

None of these activities will clash in authority. The coroner and his jury are working in conjunction with State's Attorney Maclay Hayne, and Chief Healy and First Deputy Hermann Schuetzler of the police are giving every possible aid to both. And in the end all the evidence which city, county and state can accumulate will be furnished the United States grand jury.

The police have Capt. Harry Pederson and 37 members of his crew in jail, holding them as witnesses for whatever authority wishes to examine them.

### Jacket Makers Strike.

New York.—Ten thousand members of the Children's Jacket Makers Union struck July 23, according to an announcement by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Workers of America, with which the union is affiliated. Three or four hundred shops on the East Side, controlled by independent manufacturers, are affected.

Mr. Hillman said the unwillingness of these independent manufacturers to join in the terms granted by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association caused the walkout.

### Cotton Not Contraband.

London.—Despite the recent demand by part of the British press that cotton be declared contraband, the government has not changed its decision on this point. In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, under secretary for foreign affairs, declared that Great Britain did not want to deal unfairly with neutrals, whatever Germany might do. "So far as cotton reaching Germany is concerned," Lord Robert said, "it will make no difference whether it is declared contraband or not."

## MASSACRE IN HAITI; GOVERNOR IS SLAIN

GOVERNOR OF PORT AU PRINCE  
IS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS  
BY MOB.

### 160 PRISONERS EXECUTED

Wholesale Murders When Revolution  
Becomes Menacing and Terror  
Reigns at Capital.—Ameri-  
can Ships Will Be Sent.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—A revolution more terrible in the toll thus far taken than any even in the days of Nord Alexis flamed out in the Haitian capital on July 27. It was an offshoot of the movement to the north, where the adherents of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, twice expelled from Haiti, for several months have been striving to break the power of the Haitian president, Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume.

One hundred and sixty men, including a former president of Haiti, Gen. Orestes Zamor, have been executed by order of Gen. Oscar, governor of Port au Prince, who later in the day was dragged from the shelter of the Dominican legation and riddled with bullets.

President Guillaume and members of his family have taken refuge in the French legation, an attack upon which has been threatened. The presidential palace has been partly destroyed after an attack which lasted for hours, and the revolutionists are in possession of the city.

How many persons have been shot down in the streets and the government buildings cannot be learned, but the exchanges between the loyal supporters of the president and the rebels were carried on with furious determination on the one side and desperation on the other.

So far as is known no foreigner has suffered in the present rising, and it is expected that American warships will be sent here immediately to protect foreign lives and interests.

### STOPS TEUTONIC ADVANCE

Russia Brings Invaders' Advance to  
Halt and Makes Dangerous Fling  
Against Von Mackensen.

London.—Only the northern tip of the pincers the Austro-Germans have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has moved the last few days. This point has moved its way across the Narew river, between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing toward the Bug river, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal Von Mackensen is directing at the Chełm-Lublin Railway, has gained hardly a yard since it reached the village of Relovetz, just south of the railway.

In stubbornly resisting the German advance the Russians are making a continual threat at Von Mackensen's flank along the Bug river from east of Chełm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokol their attacks have been especially severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to meet them.

Along the Vistula, south and west of Warsaw, there has been little change except for the German occupation of positions evacuated by the Russians when they drew in their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to capture the Polish capital. After crossing the Narew they still have the Broder Bug, lined with fortresses, to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Chełm railway, which might prove the undoing of the army that attacked them.

Many are of the opinion that the most dangerous attacks at the moment are those in the provinces of Courland, Kovno and Grodno.

### Carranza Heeds Warning.

Washington.—Orders have issued, with the approval of President Wilson, to Major General Punston to repel with force if necessary any firing into American territory during fighting between the Mexican factions in border towns, and a note was dispatched to Gen. Carranza advising him of that fact. Gen. Carranza apparently gave immediate heed to the warning. A dispatch received from him here stated he had instructed his troops to discontinue their march on Nogales.

### Servia Is Waiting.

Rome.—Correspondence from Servian headquarters to the Messaggero confirms to a certain extent the report that Servia does not contemplate offensive operations for the present, although the Servian army now is fully equipped and compares favorably with the other fighting armies. The frontier is guarded by French aeroplanes and Belgrade is defended by six batteries of Servian artillery and two each of British, French and Russian. The Servian army comprises 230,000 infantry.

### U. S. WILL ACT IN MEXICO

Belief Is That Immediate Action Will  
Be Taken in Mexican Crisis.—May  
Be Embargo.

Washington.—Washington is mystified over the semi-official announcement that the administration intends to act affirmatively on the Mexican situation in the near future. That the action will take the form of another pronouncement, calling for the co-operation of the three most powerful Latin-American nations—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—is the suggestion most generally accepted. Just what form of co-operative action will be suggested by this government is a subject of much interesting speculation.

That the action does not involve the recognition of any of the factions now in arms, is taken for granted. That it does not involve the proffer of moral support to any junta outside the borders of Mexico is equally certain. And no one believes that armed intervention by this country is imminent. The announcement of an embargo on shipments of arms to all factions, preliminary to the determination of a policy of co-operation with Latin-American countries is considered likely.

The administration is known to have about made up its mind that neither of the two larger factions in arms can reasonably be looked upon to restore peace and order. The action of Pablo Gonzales in turning Mexico City over to the Zapatistas after a brief occupation, is clearly indicative of the strength of the Villistas and the weakness of the Carranza forces in general.

The president also has before him the report of Brigadier General Devol, who was loaned to the American Red Cross by the War Department to supervise the distribution of supplies for starving Mexicans and who returned from the border with the declaration that he had been hampered by both factions.

### TORPEDO SINKS U. S. SHIP

American Boat Leelanaw Laden With  
Flax For Belfast Goes Down Off  
Scottish Coast.

Washington.—News of the sinking yesterday, off the northwest coast of Scotland, of the American steamship Leelanaw, laden with flax for Belfast, by a German submarine, has caused great concern in official quarters and has admittedly aggravated the tense situation now existing between the United States government and the imperial German government.

While Germany specifically declared flax an absolute contraband of war on April 18, and while officials hesitated to construe the latest hostile act of Germany as coming within the warning of the last note, the view is taken that Germany, in effect, had disregarded an earlier note sent in connection with the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828. Flax was declared absolute contraband by Germany on April 18, as a retaliation against the British contraband declaration.

Although precedents of international law in recent years, supported particularly by the declaration of London, have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband, if the ship was certain of condemnation by a prize court, the action has been limited to extreme cases where the taking of a prize into port would involve danger to the capturing vessel.

### French Make Advance.

London.—The French report another success in the Vosges at Ban-De-Sapt, where they claim to have taken more than 800 unarmored prisoners. The Germans admit the loss of trenches there.

There is no diminution in the Italian offensive along the Isonzo river, which the Italians say is proceeding favorably for them, but which the Austrians declare is meeting with no success.

### Swiss Regiments Suffer.

Geneva.—Two Swiss soldiers of the French foreign legion, who have returned from France as invalids, report that one regiment, consisting of 4,600 Swiss, numbered after the battle of Aarass, 820 men. A second regiment, consisting of 2,000 Swiss, after the same battle, numbered 232 men. The regiment lost all its officers.

### Seek Jobs of Victims.

Chicago.—Hundreds of unemployed assembled at the Western Electric Company's plant at Cicero July 26, seeking positions vacated by deaths in the Eastland disaster. They were denied admittance to the employment office and were told there were no positions for them.

### Remington Strike Settled.

Bridgeport, Conn.—J. J. Keppler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, announced here July 22 that a settlement of the labor troubles in Bridgeport, where thousands of men and women are employed in the manufacture of war munitions for the allies, was about to be made. The announcement caused labor men to proclaim a victory, which, they said, would be the first in the campaign to get an eight-hour working day throughout New England.

## BOY KILLS MAN IN DEFENDING MOTHER

SEES HIS MOTHER ASSAILED AND  
USES HIS GUN WITH  
DEADLY EFFECT.

### WILL ELECT SUCCESSOR

Henry County Court Will Hold Meet-  
ing to Name Vacancy Caused by  
Resignation of Judge Goldston,  
Under Investigation.

Covington.—News has reached here from Island No. 35, in the Mississippi river, about thirty miles southwest of Covington, that Virge Goforth, a 12-year-old lad, has shot and killed Thos. C. Pollard, aged 25, who was beating Goforth's mother and attempting to rob her. The young lad used a shotgun. A coroner's jury made an investigation and returned a verdict that the boy was justified in killing the man in defense of his mother.

### Will Elect Goldston's Successor.

Paris.—As a result of Gov. Rye spending the week in his old home here and a consultation with the county court clerk, W. L. Dale, notices have gone out to the justices constituting the Henry county court, calling them in extraordinary session at the courthouse in this city on August 6, for the purpose of naming a successor to Judge Mont H. Goldston as county judge and financial agent of Henry County, Gov. Rye not feeling that it was in conformity with the law for him to make an appointment.

Judge Goldston was recently accused of being short public funds.

### Two Killed in Auto Accident.

Memphis.—"Dead Man's Curve" in Riverside Park at this place claimed two more victims on the night of July 22, making the eighth serious automobile accident there in less than a year, resulting in the death of Francis Lamar Bray, 19, and Miss May Belle Daly, 21, and completely wrecking a seven-passenger car. Both were prominent young people of this place.

The car left the sharp curve in the park driveway, ran over a stone wall four feet high, and crushed the top of a weeping willow tree. Then it leaped 15 feet in the air and hit a sycamore tree and turned upside down.

Miss Daly, who occupied the right front seat, sat next the tree the car hit. She was evidently knocked from the automobile.

She was found lying on the ground clear of the wreckage.

Young Bray's body was crumpled up under the steering gear. His neck was broken and his body was lacerated.

According to police records, five persons have been killed, seventeen injured and a dozen machine wrecked in a series of automobile accidents which started in Memphis on July 13.

### Yeggs Blow Postoffice Safe.

Memphis.—Yeggs blew open and robbed the safe in the Collierville postoffice on the night of July 21, making a safe escape after obtaining \$50 in cash, 5,000 two-cent and 5,000 one-cent stamps. Nitroglycerin was used, and the force of the explosion partially wrecked the building. The robbers, four in number, fled on a freight train while a posse of citizens and officials was being organized.

### Wilson Ships Army Mules.

Lebanon.—The farmers of Wilson and neighboring counties are reaping benefits from the sale of war mules. During the past week a local firm shipped four carloads of army mules. These shipments were valued at \$15,000. They have additional orders for mules that will be filled in the next few weeks.

### New Chattanooga Building.

Chattanooga.—Directors of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company have announced their decision to erect at once a ten-story office building here. The building will cost \$400,000, and will stand at the corner of Ninth street and Georgia avenue.

### Two Struck by Lightning.

Waverly.—Dolph Forrest, living in Big Bottom, was struck by lightning while hoeing corn in a field and was instantly killed. A. C. Minims was working close to him and was shocked in such a manner that he was speechless for a number of hours.

### Woman's Fall Fatal.

Knoxville.—Mrs. Mary Johnson, aged 74 years, died at her home here July 26 from a fall down steps. Her forehead struck the steps and death followed six hours later.

### Believe Sutton Murdered.

Memphis.—A rigid investigation into mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Joseph C. Sutton, secretary and treasurer of the Lilly Carriage company, of Memphis, was begun at the instance of Judge W. J. Bacon, close friend of the dead man. Judge Bacon asserted that it was his belief Sutton had been murdered.

According to the death certificate of the attending physician, death was caused by concussion of the brain. Sutton was found unconscious in the garage and died July 23.

## HOWSE AND CITY OFFICIALS OUSTED

NASHVILLE CITY GOVERNMENT  
IN HANDS OF ROBT. VAUGHN,  
APPOINTED RECEIVER.

### VICTIM OF CUMBERLAND

William Haughery Falls From Canoe  
and Is Drowned—His Body Has  
Not Been Recovered—Capital  
City News.

Nashville.—Judge Matthews of Circuit Court on July 27 ousted Mayor Howse and the city commissioners from office in compliance with a petition filed in his court by Attorney Harry Stokes.

In the Chancery Court Chancellor Allison appointed a receiver for the city and took the entire city government from the hands of Mayor Howse and his commissioners.

The Chancellor named Robert Vaughn, clerk and master of the court, to be receiver for the city, and take over the city business immediately.

This action of the Chancellor followed voluminous evidence introduced by Attorney Harry Stokes, for the taxpayers, showing corruption and "wanton extravagance in the handling of city affairs by Howse and city commissioners."

Immediate legal steps by the mayor and commissioners are expected.

### Drowns in the Cumberland.

William J. Haughery, aged 24 years, a salesman in the employ of the Buchanan Bros. Lumber Company of this city, fell from a canoe near Lock 3 on the Cumberland river, July 25, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The river was dragged all day, but the body has not been recovered.

### Eskew Food Inspector.

Harry L. Eskew was appointed July 24 by Gov. Rye to the place of state pur food and drugs commissioner, succeeding Dr. Lucius P. Brown, who resigned to accept a position with the New York pure food department. He will fill out Dr. Brown's unexpired term of a year and a half.

### Negro Driver Suicides.

George Harrison, a young negro driver, committed suicide July 26 by shooting himself in the back of the head with a revolver.

### Was Despondent Over Debts.

Despondent because he was unable to pay a few debts he and his family had incurred since he lost his employment recently, Irving Towse, aged 25 years, attempted suicide by draining the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. He is now confined at the city hospital and will probably recover from the effects of the poison.

### Fayette County Man Pardoned.

A. B. Pardue, sent up from Fayette county to serve a thirty-year sentence for murder in the state prison, has been granted a pardon by Gov. Rye. The pardon was recommended by the entire board of advisors and by hundreds of leading citizens of Fayette county.

### May Go To South America.

Former Adjutant-General Frank Maloney was a visitor to Nashville July 26. He recently returned to his home in Knoxville from a visit to South America, and thinks he will return to that country in the near future to engage in business.

### Patterson Scandal Revived.

The old scandal involving ex-Gov. M. R. Patterson, when he was arrested in the Nashville segregated district several years ago, was revived July 23 in the chancery court's special hearing in the municipal receivership case when attorneys for the taxpayers attempted to question City Detective W. E. Irwin about an alleged "frame-up" against the ex-governor, which they charged Mayor H. E. Howse with making. Special Commissioner Bailey ruled the evidence incompetent, but Attorney Harry S. Stokes appealed from the decision. Chancellor Allison sustained the commissioner.

### Say Senator Hitt Short \$40,000.

Asserting that he owes the state and Davidson County at least \$40,000 in shortages of accounts and penalties incurred during his term of office as circuit court clerk, suit was brought against Senator Lewis M. Hitt in the chancery court recently by Thomas M. Greer, revenue agent for the Middle District of Tennessee.

### School Fund Is Apportioned.

John B. Thomason, comptroller of the state of Tennessee, has announced the apportionment of the general education fund for 1915 for the education of 781,355 pupils. Under the statutes of Tennessee, acts of 1909, 33 1-3 per cent of the gross revenues are appropriated to the general education fund, less legal credits. The gross revenue of the state for Jan. 1, 1915, were \$3,655,119.45, against which are charged legal credits aggregating \$1,050,163.08, leaving the net gross \$2,604,956.41. The school fund is entitled to one-third